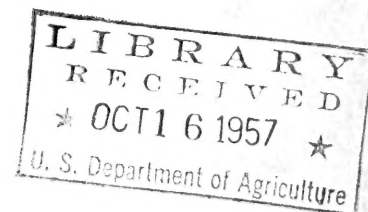


62

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SNAPDRAGONS



Variety Descriptions
Program Recommendations
Time Tables

Prices - p. 7

Yoder Brothers, Inc.,
Barberton, Ohio

January 1, 1958

EFFICIENCY IN SNAPDRAGON VARIETIES FOR GREATER PROFIT

The final criterion for a good snapdragon variety is its ability to produce profitable crops.

Producing that crop with the lowest possible cost continues to be the problem of major importance.

Seven month crops, 50-54° temperatures, pinching, pruning and suckering add greatly to crop costs.

Cost conscious growers are gradually learning to appreciate the savings in crop time, temperature and labor that direct benching of small seedlings, single stem procedure with closer spacing and lower temperatures provide.

The full potential for lower cost crops bred into the newer hybrid snaps has not yet been fully realized. With their improved vigor, increased uniformity, cleaner growth and lower temperature tolerance they offer a real contribution to improved efficiency.

The classification of snapdragon varieties should be based on their response to a given temperature.

Many of our so-called winter flowering varieties are outstanding in the spring program. Many of the so-called spring varieties can be flowered in winter if the higher proper temperature and longer timing environments are provided. The summer, high temperature group requires the higher temperatures for maximum performance.

Given night minimums of 46° the first, fast group tolerates the low temperature and produces high quality to most efficient advantage. The second, intermediate group flowers very slowly and frequently unevenly. The third, slow group often goes blind or becomes extremely vegetative.

Given night minimums of 50° the fast group flowers rapidly. Under low light conditions spikes are often too short and non-continuous. With the brighter days of early spring, performance is markedly improved. The intermediate group requires this minimum for winter flowering and tolerates well somewhat higher temperatures for spring crops. The slow group continues to vegetate.

Given night minimums of 54° and higher the fast group is forced too rapidly with premature flowering on shortened, thin stems. The intermediate varieties also mature too rapidly. Short spikes and lowered quality are the result. The slow group elongates uniformly and achieves maximum performance with this environment.

The most efficient snapdragon programs utilize the fast varieties for flowering during the winter and spring.

Growing the intermediate varieties during these periods is more costly in terms of growing time and required temperature.

The slow group is best restricted to summer high temperature flowering.

True hybrid vigor in snapdragons must include more than just increased production, through rapid growth and uniformity. The starred (*) varieties in the attached program possess additional traits of efficiency in their earliness, low temperature performance and ability to produce profitable crops at minimum cost.

Withn each color group the varieties are described and listed in their normal sequence of flowering. Each variety is further classified according to temperature response. This permits easy reference to the suggestions given for sowing and planting for any desired flowering date.

The recommendations are based on bench culture in the latitutde of northern Ohio.

RECOMMENDED FLOWERING PERIODS

Variety	RESPONSE GROUP	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
<u>PINK</u>							
*Rowenna	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	
*NASHUA	Fast		x x	x x	x x		
*Wintegreen	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
*Top Flight	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	x
*Rosebud	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
Crusader	Fast		x	x x	x x	x x	
*Whirlaway	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	
Native Dancer	Inter.	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x

MEDIUM TO DARK PINK

Prestige	Fast			x x	x x	x x	
Pensive	Fast		x x	x x	x x		
*Pompey	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	

Variety	RESPONSE GROUP	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
<u>IVORY WHITE</u>							
*Citation	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
Apollo	Inter.		x	x x	x x	x x	x
Twenty Grand	Inter.		x	x x	x x	x x	x
<u>WHITE</u>							
Jet Pilot	Fast		x x	x x	x x		
*White Knight	Fast	x	x x	x x	x x	x x	
*Albion	Fast	x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
<u>YELLOW</u>							
*SWAPS	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	
*War Admiral	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
*Seabiscuit	Fast	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x
Broker's Tip	Inter.	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x	x x
<u>BRONZE</u>							
*Gallant Fox	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	x
*Calvalcade	Fast		x x	x x	x x	x x	x
<u>RED</u>							
*Commando	Fast	x	x x	x x	x x	x	
*Man-O-War	Fast	x	x x	x x	x x	x	
<u>LAVENDER</u>							
*Bold Venture	Fast	x	x x	x x	x x	x	

TIME TABLE FOR SNAPDRAGON FLOWERING SCHEDULES

(60° minimum sowing temperature)

(46-48° minimum growing temperature)

<u>Response Group</u>	<u>Sow</u>	<u>Plant</u>	<u>Spacing</u>	<u>Flowering</u>
Fast	8/13	8/30	4 X 5	Dec. 13 - Jan. 1
	8/23	9/13	4 X 5	Dec. 27 - Jan. 15
	8/30	9/20	4 X 5	Jan. 10 - Jan. 29
	9/2	9/23	4 X 5	Jan. 24 - Feb. 12
	9/6	9/27	4 X 5	Feb. 7 - Feb. 26
	9/13	10/4	4 X 5	Feb. 21 - Mar. 12
	9/17	10/11	4 X 4	Mar. 7 - Mar. 19
	9/24	10/18	4 X 4	Mar. 21 - Apr. 2
	10/1	10/25	4 X 4	Apr. 4 - Apr. 16
	11/8	12/6	4 X 4	Apr. 18 - Apr. 30
	12/24	1/24	4 X 4	May 2 - May 14
	1/7	2/7	4 X 4	May 16 - May 28

Intermediate	8/13	8/30	4 X 5	Jan. 10 - Jan. 29
	8/23	9/13	4 X 5	Jan. 24 - Feb. 12
	8/30	9/20	4 X 5	Feb. 7 - Feb. 26
	9/2	9/23	4 X 5	Feb. 21 - Mar. 12
	9/6	9/27	4 X 4	Mar. 7 - Mar. 19
	9/13	10/4	4 X 4	Mar. 21 - Apr. 2
	9/17	10/11	4 X 4	Apr. 4 - Apr. 16
	9/24	10/18	4 X 4	Apr. 18 - Apr. 30
	10/1	10/25	4 X 4	May 2 - May 14
	11/8	12/6	4 X 4	May 16 - May 28
	12/24	1/24	4 X 4	May 30 - June 4

PINK

- *Rowenna Winter and spring flowering pink. The earliest of the Yoder pink hybrids. Florets are compact, held upright displaying color and bunching to maximum advantage. Efficient growers will appreciate the quality, earliness and uniformity of Rowenna.

- *NASHUA Light rose pink hybrid. Fast winter and early spring flowering traits. Normally crops ten days to two weeks earlier than Rosebud in January and February. Highly shatterproof, the large ruffled florets are borne compactly on hard, clean stems. Responds well under low light, low temperature environments with optimum temperature about 46°. Maximum value January through March where it exceeds existing standards for earliness, vibrant color and beauty in spike and floret form.

- *Wintergreen Winter and spring pink. Stiff, wiry stems, no grassiness, and compact long spikes are Wintergreen's major assets. Despendable performance in winter and spring. Lovely, smooth color devoid of yellow face. A Christina color with speed, vigor and uniformity.

- *Top Flight Winter and spring pink. A more uniform, earlier Christina. Large rose pink florets. When benched together with Rowenna the variety Top Flight maintains a valuable continuity of high grade pink.

- *Rosebud Winter and spring pink. Large ruffled florets on long, compact spikes of luminous pink that holds well into early May. Repeated tests prove Rosebud to be close to or the best pink available to the winter and spring programs. Beauty and vigor combine to make Rosebud a must on any list.

- Crusader Late winter, early spring flowering pink. Color and season close to that of Dorcas Jane.

- *Whirlaway Winter and spring pink. Color of Maryland Pink with a large floret brightened by a splash of yellow on the tips. Not heavy but strong and wiry. Performs best at the lower temperature levels.

- Native Dancer Winter and spring flowering rose pink. Extreme vigor with exceptionally long spikes. Winter through spring the variety will follow Rosebud by about 10 days. Achieves a new standard for winter vigor and long spikes with a large number of open florets.

MEDIUM TO DARK PINK

- Prestige Late winter flowering medium pink. A new, lively color in Yoder snaps. Thrives best with cool, slow growth. Wiry stiff stems.

MEDIUM TO DARK PINK (Cont'd.)

- Pensive Winter flowering deep pink. Ruffled florets. Just follows Christmas Cheer.
- *Pompey Winter and spring flowering medium pink. Free, vigorous growth with long spikes of a smooth, beautiful deep rose pink. Well known for its uniformity and dependable, efficient performance.

IVORY WHITE

- *Citation Winter and spring ivory white. Large ruffled florets. Compact spacing with long spikes. Outstanding uniformity and vigor. The most profitable snap programs grow high percentages of Citation.
- Apollo Late winter and spring ivory white. Well known for its vigor, hard clean stems and upright floret placement on long spikes. A vigorous improvement on Margaret.
- Twenty Grand Late winter and spring ivory white. The whitest ivory grown. Long, graceful, tapering spikes with ruffled upright, compact florets. Tall and vigorous. The best spring programs count heavily on Twenty Grand.

WHITE

- Jet Pilot Winter paper white. Clean growth habit with a shatterproof spike. Cannot be forced. Thrives with low temperatures, unchecked growth and good light conditions. Very early and uniform.
- *White Knight True winter and spring paper white. Combines earliness, vigor, purity of color and long spikes to excellent advantage over presently available whites. Tolerant of low temperatures and shatterproof. A must have for discriminate growers.
- *Albion Winter and spring paper white. When benched with White Knight, Albion maintains a good continuity of paper white by flowering 10-14 days later. Equal in all respect. Long, tapering spikes with graceful tip-bud development are important assets.

YELLOW

- *SWAPS Fast, true winter flowering yellow hybrid. About two weeks earlier than War Admiral in January and February. Outstanding for its large, compactly spaced florets which are nearly twice as large as War Admiral. Very tolerant of low temperature. Optimum about 46°. Earliest and most efficient of the known yellow hybrids. Flowering is uniform on clean, hard stems. Spikes are of medium length with large diameter. Recommended for January through April. Mid September plantings normally crop right for mid January. Prime assets are its large, showy florets, a low temperature tolerance, and fast dependable crops.

- *War Admiral Winter and spring yellow. For efficiency, uniformity and dependable fast performance few yellows equal War Admiral; none known exceed it. Has a good long spike with high, tapering tip bud development.
- *Seabiscuit Winter and spring yellow. Follows War Admiral and maintains continuity of quality yellow. Tolerant to low temperature, productive and uniform.
- Broker's Tip Winter and spring yellow. Heaviest and latest of the yellow trio. Tolerates early winter and late spring high temperatures and can be carried into early summer. Stiff clean stems with compact floret placement. Growers will find that in any race this thorobred finishes profitably.

BRONZE

- *Gallant Fox Winter and spring dark bronze. Popular deep orange coloration. Earlier and more uniform when compared with Barbara. A must have whenever bronze is grown.
- *Cavalcade Winter and spring golden bronze. Clean, efficient growth habit. Lively golden orange that has few equals for uniform production of long tapered spikes.

RED

- *Commando Early winter and spring copper red. A new and pleasing color approaching the scarlet red of a carnation. Early and low temperature tolerant. A moderate percentage of red always gives good seasonal advantages.
- *Man-O-War Winter and spring intense red. Large florets with compact placement. Stocky, clean growth. A fire-ball for Christmas with keen demand through Valentines Day.

LAVENDER

- *Bold Venture Early winter and spring deep lavender. Close to a rich magenta or purple. Medium florets with long spikes. Hard stemmed and uniform. Fine contract variety.

Price

All varieties - \$3.50 per packet

NEW HIGH TEMPERATURE VARIETIES

WHITE

WHITE SKIES

A pure white high temperature or summer hybrid. Highly shatterproof. Quite tall and vigorous. Best described as a summer White Knight. About one week later than Rockwood's Crystal White normally producing a high percentage of longer grade spikes with good tapering tip-buds. This variety should add much incentive to the production of profitable summer snaps. Recommended for June through September in the greenhouse or cloth house.

CRYSTAL WHITE

(Yoder Strain A)

A paper white high temperature or summer inbred. A long period of reselection on Rockwood's Crystal White has resulted in this taller, more uniform strain. Floret spacing is generally more compact. Will not shatter. Can be recommended for June through September in the greenhouse or cloth house.

PINK

GAY TIME

A rose pink high temperature or summer hybrid. Habit is free of lateral growth. Vigor is good with hard stem and long spike. Very uniform. Seven to fourteen days earlier than Rockwood's Summer Pink. Floret larger than average for summer varieties. Recommended for June through September in the greenhouse or cloth house.

SUMMER JEWEL

A deep pink high temperature or summer hybrid. Color is a shade deeper than Rockwood's Summer Pink. Flowering is 5-7 days later. Vigor, uniformity, stem strength and spike length generally improve that variety. The floret spacing is more compact and somewhat less spiralled. Recommended for June through September in the greenhouse or cloth house. Will not shatter.

YELLOW

DARK STAR

A clear yellow high temperature or summer hybrid. Uniformity and vigor markedly improve Rockwood's Summer Yellow. Five to seven days earlier with deeper color. Floret spacing is compact. Growth is clean and variety is not subject to high temperature burn. Recommended for greenhouse June through September.

GENERAL CULTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUMMER SNAPS

1. Sowing time and temperature. In the early spring, given a 60° temperature, the minimum time sow to direct bench is five (5) weeks. At higher temperatures three (3) to four (4) weeks are required.
2. Bench to cut. Single stem June through mid July crops require twelve (12) to ten (10) weeks. Later crops flower in ten (10) to eight (8) weeks.
3. Spacing. Single stem culture at spacings of approximately 4" X 4" are recommended.
4. No shading of the glass can be recommended. Full exposure to summer sun has always been used in previous years of testing with the possible exception of protection immediately after benching.
5. Based on direct benching our general experience on timing in the greenhouse is:

<u>SOW</u>	<u>BENCH</u>	<u>FLOWER</u>
February 4	March 11	June 17
April 8	May 6	July 15
May 20	June 17	August 19
June 17	July 15	September 16

1. The first step in the process of the formation of a new species is the isolation of a small group of individuals from the main population. This is often achieved by geographical isolation, such as the formation of an island or a lake, or by ecological isolation, such as the formation of a new niche.

2. The second step is the accumulation of genetic differences between the isolated group and the main population. This is often achieved by natural selection, which favors individuals with traits that are better suited to the new environment.

3. The third step is the formation of reproductive isolation between the isolated group and the main population. This is often achieved by the development of new mating rituals or by the development of new physical traits that prevent interbreeding.

4. The fourth step is the establishment of the new species. This is often achieved by the successful reproduction of the isolated group, which leads to the formation of a new population that is genetically distinct from the main population.

5. The fifth step is the divergence of the new species from the main population. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.

6. The sixth step is the extinction of the main population. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.

7. The seventh step is the formation of a new species. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.

8. The eighth step is the divergence of the new species from the main population. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.

9. The ninth step is the extinction of the main population. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.

10. The tenth step is the formation of a new species. This is often achieved by the accumulation of genetic differences over time, which leads to the formation of a new species that is distinct from the main population.